

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 13,244 號陸十肆百式千叁萬壹第 日伍十式月柒年六十二緒光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1900.

壹拜禮 號十式月捌年百九千壹英港香

PRICE \$2<sup>1/2</sup> PER MONTH

New Advertisements will be found on page 4.

A HIGH CLASS WINE.

CHAMPAGNE

BOLL & Co.

PRICE:  
PER CASE 1 DOZ. QUARTS ..... \$40  
PER CASE 2 DOZ. PINTS ..... \$42

IMPORTED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

[31632]

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY  
The sale of this good Scotch increases month by month. It is of Superb Quality and of  
OUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SELECTION.  
Sole Agents for—  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Hongkong.

JOHN WALKER & SONS  
FAMOUS  
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned  
FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES are shipped  
by CUTLER, PALMER & CO., and  
are obtainable in Hongkong of  
G. C. ANDERSON,  
No. 13, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1897.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$5.00 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory  
\$3.00 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOWES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[1606a]

VICTORIA  
CYCLE  
EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having  
a first class Machine, and the above Es-  
tablishment is always leading in this respect.  
We are Agents for the famous "NEW  
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,  
and we also supply fitting of every description.  
Bargains can be had in second hand Machines.  
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.  
Enabling a specialty.

MCKIRDY & CO.,

43 & 44, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-  
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour  
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every ten minutes  
9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour  
11.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour  
3.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour  
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every ten minutes  
Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from  
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Night cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

8.15 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. Every half hour

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every ten minutes

Noon to 2 p.m. Every quarter of an hour

2.45 p.m. to 8 p.m. Every quarter of an hour

Night cars at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from  
9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement of the Com-  
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

[16033]

HOTELS

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMSEEN—CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL having  
been thoroughly renovated, and a new  
splendid Accommodation for 40 to 50  
Visitors.

The Bed Rooms are airy and comfortably  
furnished and the Dining and Sitting Rooms  
are spacious and replete with every convenience  
for Tourists.

Excellent CUISINE and best Wines.

The Hotel's Boat boards all Steamers on  
their arrival and departure.

Telegraphic address, "VICTORIA, Canton."

A. B. C. and Al Cott's used.

MADAME & FARMER, T. F. de CRUZ,

Proprietors.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1899.

[14]

Raffles' HOTEL,

SINGAPORE.

SITUATION UNSURPASSED.

THE Finest Hotel in the East. Rooms in  
suite. Every Room with Private Bathrooms  
attached. Cuisine under two French Chefs.

CURRIES A SPECIALITY.

Every Room Comfortable.

Electric Bells throughout the Hotel.

Electric Lights.

Electric Fans.

Terms Moderate.

SARKIES BROTHERS

Proprietors.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1900.

[2219]

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SPECIALLY PREPARED MODELS  
OF ALL THE FAMOUS MAKERS.  
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN.  
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US IS FULLY GUARANTEED BOTH  
BY THE MAKERS AND OURSELVES.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

2100a] THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER. SODA WATER.

LEMONADE. GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA. RASPBERRYADE.

TONIC WATER.

LEMON SQUASH.

SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers.

HATCH, MANSFIELD & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

WE ONLY SELL WINES OF GOOD VINTAGES, AND MATURED SPIRITS  
FROM WELL-KNOWN DISTILLERIES.

THE AUTHENTICITY OF EVERY WINE AND SPIRIT SOLD BY US IS  
GUARANTEED INDEPENDENTLY BY THE BEST KNOWN GROW-  
ERS, SHIPPERS, OR DISTILLERS.

WE PUBLISH CALENDERS SHOWING THE UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED  
OPINION OF CONNOISSEURS AS TO WHICH VINTAGES ARE  
GOOD, BAD, OR INDIFFERENT, AND INVITE APPLICATION FOR  
OUR PRICE LISTS WHICH CONTAIN THEM.

OUR QUOTATIONS ARE THE LOWEST OBTAINABLE ANYWHERE.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS

AGENTS, HONGKONG

Hongkong, 16th August, 1900.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

BOOKS BY LAST MAIL.

Overland to China, by A. R. Colquhoun, Illustrated ..... \$3.50	Java et Ses Habitants, by J. Chailly-Bert 32.25
China in Decay, the Story of a Dis- appearing Empire, by Alexis Krause, Cheap Edition ..... 3.50	The Care of the Child in Health, by N. Oppenheim 3.00
Things Seen, Impressions of Men, Cities, and Books, by the late G. W. Steevens, with Memoir by W. E. Henley, and Portrait ..... 1.50	World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation, by Paul S. Reinsch 3.50
Malakping, a Diary of the Siege, by Major T. D. Baillie, Illustrated ..... 1.50	The Great Siberian Railway, Description and Map ..... 80
Robert Orange, by John Oliver Hobbes (Scquel to "School for Sain't") ..... 1.50	From Sand-Hill to Pine, by Bret Harte 1.50
Paris of To-day, an Intimate Account of Its People, Its Home Life and Places of Interest, by K. de Forest, Illustrated ..... 2.25	African Nights' Entertainment, by A. J. Dawson 1.50
Artificial Ice Making and Refrigeration, by L. M. Schmidt, 87 Illustrations, Black and White Budget, Photos and Pictures of the War in South Africa ..... 9.00	Colonial Barn, by G. Firth Scott 1.50
My Diocese During the War, Extracts from the Diary of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Natal, Illustrated ..... 1.50	A Court Intrigue, by Basil Thomson 1.50
The Sports Library—Cricket by Collins, Hearn, Ward, Noble, Lord Harris and others ..... 1.75	At the Sign of the Cross Keys, by Paul Creswick 1.50
The Life of Christ, by F. W. Farrar, D.D. 9.00	Tots (the Rapin) by H. de Vere Staempfle, Jan Oxbor, by Orme Angus, Illustrated 1.50

RE-PRINT.

An ABRIDGEMENT of the CHINA COAS-  
TEES TIDE BOOK, 1900, Containing SIGNALS, TIDES, CURRENTS, &c.,

on the China Coast. \$1.50

37a]

THE TRIAD SOCIETY, or Heaven and Earth Association. THE WHITE LOTUS and other Secret Societies of China, by W. STANTON ..... \$3.50

1.00

RE-PRINT.

An ABRIDGEMENT of the CHINA COAS-  
TEES TIDE BOOK, 1900, Containing SIGNALS, TIDES, CURRENTS, &c.,

on the China Coast. \$1.50

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## INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.  
MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.  
AMERICAN MARBLE.  
ITALIAN MARBLE.  
HONGKONG GRANITE.  
Design and Prices on application.  
Office, 17A QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## PORTS.

(FOR INVALIDS AND GENERAL  
USE.)

For Case of  
1 Dozen

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality. Red  
Capsule ... ... ... \$14.40

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, superior  
quality. Black Seal Capsule ... 16.20

D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE, extra  
superior. Violet Capsule ... 20.40

E.—One of the Finest VINTAGES in  
the Market. Gold Capsule ... 30.00

Port after removal should be rested for a  
month before use. Wine required for  
drinking at once should be ordered to be  
deanted at the Dispensary before being  
sent out. These Wines are too favourably  
known to need comment.

Small quantities are supplied at  
proportionate wholesale rates.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

the story had begun to be discredited. So far we have read of the families of the imagined victims being plunged in the deepest grief or even prostrated by serious illness by the report of the terrible fate fallen to the lot of those dear to them. It is truly within the power of a single telegram to do a vast amount of mischief, and if ever a terrible rumour was accepted as fact on slight evidence it was this concoction of the native refugee, disseminated by a correspondent throughout the world. The story of Peking, as it actually runs, is bad enough; it is unfortunate that so many should have been needlessly harrowed by additions which do no credit to their inventor or the disseminator of them through the whole of the civilised world.

A translation of the Venice International Sanitary Convention Regulations is published in the *Gazette*.

Mr. Erich Georg says in his Weekly Share List, dated Hongkong, 18th August:—"A small miscellaneous business has been done during the week under review, and in several cases a slight improvement in rate was established; towards the close the feeling is a little easier again."

The rumour of H. M. S. *Centurion*, who accidentally shot himself whilst repairing a pistol during the operations of the relief column, died at Weihaiwei. The bullet entered his leg above the knee, and came out in the calf. The limb was amputated, but the operation proved unsuccessful.

A letter from Amoy mentions that there are a number of natives of Foochow at that port and adds that they wear a kind of badge and that they are armed. The badge would denote that they belong to some secret society or organised band of some sort. Eleven of them have been arrested. Their appearance at Amoy points to their having found that they were being too closely watched in Foochow to make it worth their while to remain.

On Friday night last a Chinaman was walk-down Queen's Road Central when two men set upon him. One of them pressed him down while the other relieved him of a gold mounted rattan bangle, valued at \$7. Sergeant Noble secured the men soon afterwards, and they turned out to be bad characters who had already been in gaol. The following day Mr. Hazelton sentenced them to six months' hard labour and ordered them to be given 20 strokes each with the birch.

The reports of typhoons impending all round continue to come in. On Saturday morning Mr. Rounsevelld Wildman, U.S. Consul-General, sent us the following warning, issued from Manila Observatory at 11 o'clock p.m. on the 17th inst.:—"The typhoon in the Pacific, probably S. E. of Loochoos between 26th and 23rd parallels, seems moving West North West. On Sunday the following warning was issued from Manila Observatory at 8.55 o'clock a.m.:—"Typhoon that was S. E. of Loochoos has probably moved Northwards towards Japan."

At the Magistracy on Saturday, Mr. Hazelton had before him Ng Chik Yat, alias Ng Kow, alias Antonio Aquino, clerk, who was charged that he "did on or about 15th December last, forge the signature of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and by means of such forgery did obtain the sum of \$6,000." The man was arrested in the Shamian, Canton, on Thursday last, and brought down to Hongkong by Sergeant Terrett. He had cut his queue, was dressed in European clothes and was passing under an Italian name. He was remanded until Thursday.

Mr. Hazelton gave his decision at the Magistracy on Saturday in the *Chong Yuen* case. A quantity of goods were found on board on the return of the launch to the harbour, after she had been used for pirating one or two junks up the Canton River, and the goods were identified as part of the stolen property. The crew were accordingly arrested and charged with receiving the goods, well knowing them to have been stolen. The reason for acquitting the crew was that the larceny had been committed without the jurisdiction of the Court, and as there could be no larceny charge brought, there could be no charge of receiving.

The Returns of Deaths for last month show that in the European and Foreign Community there occurred the following deaths:—Civil Population 21 (one plague, one typhoid), Army 7, Navy 3. In the Chinese Community there occurred 647 deaths (240 plague), of which 152 were in No. 2 District, 71 in No. 9, 62 in Kowloon, and 54 in the Harbour. The principal averages for the month are:—British & Foreign Community, 27.6 deaths per 1000 per annum; Chinese Community, Victoria, Land 33.2 and Harbour 33.7; Chinese Community, Whole Colony, Land 32.3, Boat 25.6, Land & Boat 31.3; Total Community, excluding Army & Navy, 31.1.

This morning at 10.45 a.m., a special service of thanksgiving for the relief of the Ministers and others in Peking will be held in St. John's Cathedral. H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, will attend and the members of the Consular Corps will also be present. The service, it is hoped, will be representative of the whole of the colony, and a special sermon will be preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hoare. D. D. Special music will be sung by the choir of the Cathedral, and the solo "Why do the nations?" will be rendered by Mr. Alex. Marsh, who is a member of the choir. Mr. A. G. Ward will play at the end of the service "The Hallelujah Chorus."

The French Mail of the 16th July was delivered in London on the 15th inst.

Among the latest gazetted officers on their way to China is Capt. W. A. W. Swettenham, R.G.A.

The *Echo de Chine* states that four battalions of the second regiment of the Foreign Legion have embarked at Algiers for China.

There was no fresh case of plague reported during the 24 hours preceding noon on Saturday. The number of deaths from the disease were two.

A general review of the Shanghai Volunteers took place at Shanghai on the 15th, in which the French Volunteers and the Annamite guard took part.

The Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations at Chittagong against arrivals from Aden have been withdrawn in the case of vessels leaving Aden after the 13th ult.

For keeping his books in an incorrect manner Ng Chik Nan, arms and ammunition-dealer, 252, Des Vaux road, was at the Magistracy on Saturday fined \$5; another arms-dealer at 258, Des Vaux Road, being fined \$5 for a like offence.

The effects of the war in China are being felt in a peculiar manner in Calcutta," says the *Indian Mirror*. Prices of grain, pulse, gram, and other food stuffs have risen considerably, owing, probably, to the supplies sent with the twenty thousand men and followers, to the Far East.

The 3,000 Martini rifles, with bayonets, accoutrements and 14 million rounds of ammunition, required for the possible armaments of British subjects in treaty ports in China, and for local levies, were despatched with the Ordnance Field Park in the *Metana*, now on her passage from Calcutta.

There has been a most unusual increase this year in the tenders for the Opium and Spirit Farms in the Straits Settlements. They are: Singapore \$238,500, being an increase of \$83,500; Johore \$60,000, with an increase of \$9,600; Penang \$125,000, with an increase of \$3,600, and Malacca \$20,200, an increase of \$4,500.

The *Foochow Daily Echo* of the 11th inst. reports a fire on Chongchow, the island between the two bridges, at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th, which raged for many hours, during which time some 1,200 houses and shops were reduced to ashes. A strong wind was blowing at the time. Four large junks at anchor to leeward were seen to be in flames soon after the fire commenced, and were totally destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated in an opium shop.

A new law with reference to the increase of the German fleet has been officially promulgated. Considerable reductions have been made in the additions originally proposed to be made to the forces for foreign stations. Instead of eight large cruisers and 15 small ones, it has been decided to have three large cruisers and two small ones. When the revised programme has been completed, Germany will have 38 ironclads, 14 large cruisers and 38 small cruisers. The present effective naval strength of Germany is 10 large cruisers and 25 small cruisers.

At the Calcutta Small Cause Court, Miss Vivienne Dagmar, the well-known actress, sued Messrs. W. Leslie and Company, ironmongers, to recover the sum of Rs. 207 as damages. It was alleged that the damages were sustained through a defective gas-tank supplied by the defendant firm, the result of which was that the plaintiff was unable to carry out a performance at the Classic Theatre, where she was engaged to give a serpentine dance with lime-light effects. At the suggestion of the judge, Miss Dagmar agreed to accept Rs. 140 offered by the defendants.

At Colombo the development of the coal trade during the past five years has been enormous. So great has been the demand for fuel that the mercantile community find themselves hampered in their operations for want of proper coaling facilities. In 1892 the quantity imported was 326,297 tons. In 1893, the quantity imported was 511,692 tons, and the first six months of 1900 showed a still further increase in proportion. The chief defect has been lack of frontage for coaling purposes, and as additional ground suitable for coaling is about to come into the market, the Colombo Chamber of Commerce have formed a plan for purchasing the land and converting it into coal wharves. The scheme has been laid before Government.—*Straits Times*.

The British barque *West York* of Hongkong has had quite an eventful voyage lately. This vessel, which is commanded by Captain Fowler, left Singapore on January 28th with the intention of proceeding to Menado in the Celebes. Some time after leaving, several of the crew, who numbered eleven, were taken ill, and for weeks the ship cruised about, making very little headway. The provisions began to give out, and several small ports were touched at, and finally the ship put in at Likupang. By this time four of the crew had died from beri-beri, and it was decided to put back to Singapore, where the *West York* arrived on the 10th instant, after being nearly seven months at sea. All the members of the crew, with the exception of the captain, are ill.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 19th August, 5 p.m.

## MORE MISSIONARIES FOR SHANGHAI.

Thirty missionaries from Tachienlu, Kai-tang, and Paoning left Chungking yesterday for Shanghai. The river is now in good travelling condition.

## THE STATE OF CHUNGKING.

The situation at Chungking is still uncertain.

## FRENCH ACTION AT SHANGHAI.

The Comte de Bezaire, French Consul, has asserted himself by landing one hundred marines here yesterday.

## INDIAN TROOPS AT LAST LANDING.

The British Indian troops are now landing and making camps. All is perfectly quiet at Shanghai.

## THE RELIEF OF PEKING CONFIRMED.

## SAFETY OF THE MINISTERS.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Saturday, the chairman read the following telegram from Shanghai:—

"Chefoo wires Peking relieved 15th August. Ministers and subordinates safe."

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, 17th August, 8.30 p.m.

## ESCAPE OF DE WET.

It is reported that Commandant De Wet has escaped the British forces engaged in his pursuit. He has released all his prisoners except the officers.

## BOER TREACHERY—IS BOTHAM IMPLICATED?

Hans Cordin, a lieutenant in the Transvaal Artillery, was court-martialled to-day and pleaded guilty to breaking his parole and plotting to kidnap Lord Roberts. The evidence is alleged to show the complicity of Botham.

LONDON, 18th August, 8 p.m.

## HOW DE WET ESCAPED.

Lord Roberts fears that Commandant De Wet has eluded his pursuers. He imagines that De Wet divided his forces into small bodies and so escaped.

## ELANDS RIVER FORCE RESCUED.

Lord Kitchener relieved Col. Hore and the Elands River garrison on Thursday, the 16th instant.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 17th August.

## RUSSIA AND CHINA.

A Russian communiqué reiterates Russia's anxiety to restore friendly relations with China.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Commandant Delahey holds Rustenburg, to which town Commandant De Wet is hastening. The Orange River Colony is clear of the enemy except a small force under Commandant Olivier at Heilbron.

## THE CHIEF COMMAND IN CHINA.

It is generally understood that Field Marshal Count Waldersee's powers will be limited strictly to the command of the troops.

## THE HONGKONG POST OFFICE.

With reference to its complaint against the Hongkong Post Office, which we published the other day, the *N.C. Daily News* now says:—

"We learn with great pleasure that the British Post Office Regulation requiring payment of \$1 a mail or \$5 a month for intercepting letters has been temporarily suspended, and that no charge is at present made. In reference to the case in which the holder of a Nagasaki money-order for \$13.30 was only paid Mex. \$12.70, on the ground that Japanese money orders drawn on Shanghai must be for Hongkong dollars, we learn that the arrangement between Hongkong and the Japanese Postal administration regarding money-orders drawn on the British Post Office here is that such orders shall be drawn and paid in Hongkong dollars, or in other currency to be drawn on the Japanese Post Office here; and the Nagasaki Post Office has now acknowledged that it made a mistake in the instance in question. This entirely exonerates Captain Hastings, as it was not he who made the arrangement with Japan."

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

## LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

Besides the *Sunda* on Friday night there also arrived from Calcutta the *Fultola*, bringing a squadron of the 16th Bengal Lancers (3 British and 4 native officers, 119 men, 93 followers, with horses and mules), a section of the 5th Veterinary Field Hospital, and details. The officers on board were Major Waldron, Lieutenant, Sase, Lieutenant, A. V. D., and Lieutenant, Baird A.M.C. The *Fultola* left yesterday for Taku.

On Saturday the *Multra* arrived from the 2nd Coolie Corps and part of the 54th Native Hospital. The following officers were on board—Majors Steele and Thompson, Lieutenant, Gurnett.

Yesterday the *Ula* arrived from Calcutta with a squadron of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry (5 British and 6 native officers, 121 men, 122 followers, with horses and mules), and part of the 57th Native Field Hospital. The officers on board were—Lieutenant, A. Phayre, Captain Alexander, Lieutenant, Hopwood, Lieutenant, McGilchrist, M.S.

Last night the troopship *Cire* arrived in the harbour, bringing the 34th Pioneers (8 British and 11 native officers, 453 N. C. O.'s and men, 63 followers, and 15 horses) for Hongkong. 1 British officer, 7 men and 61 followers of the 41st Native General Hospital, and 1 British officer, 6 men and 7 followers of the British Section, Hospital Ship. The officers on board were Lieutenant, Col. Cook, Captain, Holland and Gilbert, Lieutenant, Burritt, Stanley Clarke, Major, 2nd Lieutenant, Drew, Lieutenant, Hutchison, M.S. Captains, Spencer and Richard.

The *Umta* returned from Taku on Friday night, and left for Calcutta yesterday.

The Hospital arrangements for the Indian Contingent in China, says an Indian journal, who is in the able hands of Surgeon-General Taylor, who has a wide experience of the subject as well as local knowledge of China; and 300 per cent over the average comfort and necessities are being sent out.

We call the following from *The Friend of India*. "The foot covering for the China force have been the subject of much consideration. The General commanding at Hongkong suggested fur boots for the mounted and the War Office proposed unbuttoned leather in socks over stockings, as worn by the Canadian lumber men, but the Government of India consider goat-hair socks, as worn by the Norwegian army, with ammunition boots of a special large size, suitable and easily procurable. General Gascoole is being consulted on the subject."

The new Japanese first class cruiser *Yukino*, with a displacement of 10,000 tons, is on her way out, and she is reported to have left Colombo on the 9th instant.

The German cruiser *Schwalbe*, from South Africa, is also steaming North. She will call at Singapore before proceeding further.

## THE RELIEF OF PEKING.

## SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

In his sermon at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning the Rev. R. F. Cobbold said:—

"I was not intending to preach this morning, but when the whole civilized world vibrates with a throbbing gladness in response to the news which was flashed yesterday to its remotest corner, silence would ill become an assembly of Christians met together for the purpose of praise. We are bound to thank God now, and one purpose I have in view at this time is to tell you, and to ask you to make it known, that there will be a special Thanksgiving Service here at a quarter to eleven. It will be concluded before the firing of salutes at noon and an effort will be made to make it hearty, popular, and suitable to the occasion. I need not ask you to make an effort to come. You will, I trust, be general holiday."

As, however, other lips than mine will have the privilege of speaking to you then, I want to say just a word or two to-day on this great and unprecedented event which has made it possible to substitute the "gurgle of praise" for the "spirit of heaviness" which has turned sorrow into joy, and grief into gladness.

## SUPREME COURT.

18th August.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## A TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.

There were two counts in the indictment relating to Man Hi, viz. (1) being an office-bearer of an unlawful society; (2) being a member of an unlawful society. He pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. E. Maciote, H. Harrow, Julius Holmes, W. F. Munn, A. H. Macmillan, H. P. Jerrum, and E. J. Judicial.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. Leigh Goodman, Q.C.) said he took it that it was a matter of common knowledge that China was noted for secret societies, but they had nothing to do with that except in so far as these societies had come within the purview of the law. There was one society among the Chinese which was called the Triad Society. That society might have possibly had—for its political object the substitution of the old Ming Dynasty for the present one. If that was all probably no notice would be taken of the society in the colony, but it was found that the members of this society so conducted themselves as to be dangerous to the peace of the community. They could perfectly well understand that the members of such a society would not come to give evidence against each other, and there were many ways in which the members could put themselves into such a position as to thwart the action of the law to a great extent. At any rate early in the history of the colony—in 1845—it was found necessary to pass a law dealing with the Society. That Act lasted a great many years, and it was not until 1887 that a new Ordinance was passed repealing the old one and re-enacting it with certain alterations. This was the Ordinance they had to deal with that day. No. 8 of 1887 was "An Ordinance for the Suppression of the Triad and other unlawful societies and for the Punishment of the members thereof," and it began by saying, "Whereas the Triad and other societies are formed for unlawful purposes and constitute a danger to the peace of the colony, and whereas it is expedient to amend the laws respecting such societies" etc. The second section said that if anybody unlawfully among other things accepted office in such a society or if he was a member he was liable to punishment, and the punishment was less for a member than for an office-bearer. The charge against the prisoner was two-fold. He was charged in the first place with being an office-bearer in connection with that society and in the second with being a member. If the jury found him guilty in the first count they would of course find him guilty on the second; but the two counts had been put in in case by any possibility the prosecution failed to prove he was an office-bearer. He thought the evidence he would be able to put before the jury would prove most clearly that prisoner was an office-bearer as well as a member. The facts were shortly these. It was alleged on behalf of the prosecution that the prisoner was one of the head centres of the society and that he had a house at Sun Shui Po where he used to enlist members and initiate them. The police had tried to get hold of him for some time past, but these were slippery people to deal with. However on the 8th July the police, armed with a search warrant authorising them to search for arms, visited his house, and found some fighting irons and some books. Among these books was one wrapped up in a piece of cloth which was a kind of diploma in the Society. The books were found in a beam in the room. There was a box in the room. This box was opened by the prisoner's key and was found to contain a paper which was a badge of office. Now came the question, How did the evidence justify them in dealing with the case? Section 10 of the Ordinance said:—"When any of the banners, insignia, or writings of any society declared by this Ordinance to be unlawful are found in the possession, custody, or control of any person, it shall be presumed, till the contrary is shown by such person, that he is a member of such unlawful society." He thought they would come to the conclusion when they heard the evidence that the documents found in the possession of the prisoner were "writings" within the meaning of the section.

Chinese detective U Po and Inspector Macmillan gave evidence as to the finding of the writings in question at the prisoner's house on the 8th July.

Tsoi Yuk Shun said he was formerly in the Government service and went round the New Territory with Mr. Lockhart, but he had accepted a better position. He had given evidence before in Triad Society cases, having made a general study of the society. The book marked "A" was a "Triad Society book and dealt with the signs of the society. The piece of cloth produced was called a "Yu-ping," or diploma of membership. Exhibit C, a piece of paper bearing an inscription, contained the credentials of a high officer, which enabled him to punish offending members. His titles were, as given in the credentials, Grand Guardian of the Hair Apparatus, President of the Board of Punishment, Vice-president of the Board of War. Promoted three ranks in succession; Five times honourably mentioned; Commander-in-chief of the two Capitals and 15 Provinces; General or Field Marshal; Head of the Commissioner Department; Chief of the Treasury. There was a diagram on the paper which read: "The Lodge of the Sworn Brothers." A man in possession of such a document would be a high officer in the Society.

The prisoner was being asked if he had anything to say, said he had nothing to do whatever with the documents brought into Court. This was a case of false accusation. The police-surgeon brought these things into his house in order to trump up a charge against him. If his Lordship thought he was guilty he was willing to go to gaol and suffer imprisonment, but he asked his Lordship to be very careful in dealing with this case, because it was a case of false accusation, and the police-surgeon might bring the writings forward again in some other case.

The Chief Justice said it was not for him to say whether the prisoner was guilty or not, but the jury.

The prisoner, continuing, said perhaps the jury would say he was telling a falsehood, but he asked the jury not to believe the police-surgeon. The statement of the prisoner was just as good as that of a police-surgeon.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, returning after an absence of five minutes. They found the prisoner not guilty on the first count and guilty on the second count.

His Lordship said the prisoner had been found guilty on very clear evidence of being as member of this Triad Society. The law had declared it to be an unlawful society, and whenever any person was proved to be a member of it he must be punished accordingly. They saw only too well in the neighbouring empire of China the danger of these secret societies. The prisoner must undergo imprisonment for six months with hard labour, to commence at the expiration of three months he is undergoing for being in possession of arms.

Mr. Tsoi Yuk Shun was allowed 5s for his attendance.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 18th August.

## A PR.-FOREIGN PROCLAMATION.

By order of the Acting Viceroy Tak, the Pun-yi Magistrate has issued another proclamation for the protection of foreigners and missionaries. This says that the Foreign Powers never expected the rising of Boxers in the North; that they sent men-of-war there to suppress them and to restore order, nor would they send their ships to other provinces; that the gunboats which they sent to Canton are for the protection of their merchants and people only, and for no other purpose; that the Chinese must not believe any rumours fabricated here by the evilly-disposed to cast suspicions into their minds; that the foreign merchants are doing large business and enjoy great property in the south; that the Government depends upon this business to repay the foreign loans; that, as there are many secret societies and brigands who keep themselves in hiding, watching, it is feared, for an opportunity to rise, H.E. the late Viceroy Li Hung-chang, in conjunction with other high officials, has devised means to check them; that where there were not soldiers enough to watch, the officials have increased the numbers so as to keep peace and order and arrest the bad characters; and that by treaty the persons and property of the foreign merchants, missionaries, and converts must be respected and particularly taken care of, so that after the issue of this proclamation the gentry, merchants, and common people must watch and put a restriction upon the behaviour of their brothers and sons, and advise them to pursue their respective lawful callings in peace, and not to devise or listen to any wild rumours, or make trouble with any Christians. "Any person or persons acting in contravention of this order," concludes the proclamation, "shall be arrested and severely punished without any show of leniency. Let every one trembling obey." Dated the 19th day of the 7th moon (13th August, 1900).

## PROTECTION OF MONOPOLIES.

On account of the amount of smuggling carried on to evade the payment of *leikin* taxes, the monopolists have chartered four steam-launches to cruise between the North and West Rivers on the look out for smugglers, and the Wai Sing lottery farmers have also engaged two small steamers to run between the two places to arrest any persons selling false lottery tickets.

## MILITARY WEDDING.

The daughter of the Acting Commander Cheong of the late Nam Sow regiment is betrothed to the son of the Black Flag general, and the wedding will be celebrated on the 13th of the 8th moon (6th Sept.). It is expected that the ceremony will be very grand and pompous.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG AND THE REFORMER.

It is reported that the reformer Sun Yat-sun, who vanished for so long, no one really knowing where he is, has sent a book containing editions publications to Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, and that the Viceroy has sent despatches to the Shanghai Taotai and the Viceroy of Liang Kiang to make enquiries and have him arrested for his impudence in sending such publications to a high official.

## EX-GENERAL AND BANDITS.

The brigand Chiefs Ao Sun and Fuchan Ho, who have resigned the generalship of the Canton Army, have resumed their depredations in the vicinity of Kwangtung, and sent letters to different merchants demanding squeezes, in default of the payment of which they threaten to rob and burn their houses and shops. The merchants came to Canton, and presented petitions to the Nam Hoi Magistrate for protection.

## AN UNFULFILLED CONTRACT.

A large consignment of arms and ammunition had been shipped to a certain foreign firm in Hongkong, and would have been sent to Canton for the Chinese Government under contract had there not been an order prohibiting the exportation of arms to China; so the firm had to cancel the contract, and returned the bargain-money to Sin Hoo Kuk, the Board of Reorganization, through its *weiyuan* Yew Chak Chou.

## SENTENCE ON A PRIEST.

A boy named A. Kow, of the age of 14 or 15, in the temple of the "Great Buddha" stole an umbrella from the priest, who caught him in *regale deictic* and cut off his left ear. The case came before the Nam Hoi Magistrate, who sentenced the priest to be banished and put in gaol, and ordered the other priests who were present to be brought before him and treated in the same manner for not interfering to stop their colleague from the commission of such a barbarity.

## CANTON STORY OF PEKING'S RELIEF.

It is reported in Canton that the Chinese officials received a telegram on the 16th instant to the effect that on the 6th instant the Allied troops began their march, and that on their arrival at Peking, there being no opposition, the Empress Dowager came out from her Palace, the Chinese soldiers being formed in double lines as a guard of honour, to receive and welcome the Generals of the Allied troops, saying that China has no intention to war against Foreign Powers. Whereupon the Generals took charge of her, and expressed a desire to banish her to Calcutta under a strong escort.

## A SHOCKING STORY.

One of the Directors of Kwong Yan charitable institution, by name Yin Kung Chu, a member of Ma Sank village, lived in the Western suburb with a wife and a concubine, the latter one of the most cruel and jealous of women-kind. Yin, being rich and influential, had taken an orphan girl named Sun Mui, aged between 9 and 10, from the Orphanage of Canton to be reared and brought up as slave to his concubine. Sometimes this month the girl stole and ate two eggs. The concubine, finding it out, beat her

with a rattan, forced red-hot cinders and ashes into her mouth, and otherwise chastised her in a manner that caused the death of the girl, and at night threw her body into the river. The neighbours came to know of this, compelled Yin to recover the body, and made a petition to bring the case to the knowledge of the Nam Hoi Magistrate so as to free themselves from the accusation of complicity. He did so. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict found against the concubine. The Court ordered that within five days she be arrested and brought into the Court to be punished by flogging with a rattan, in the same manner as she did to her slave girl, so as to avenge her wrongs, and that the man Yin be degraded and expelled from the charitable institution.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on Saturday in the City Hall. Mr. N. A. Siebel presided. The other gentlemen present were:—Hon. R. M. Gray, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. A. Haupt, D. M. Moses, A. J. Raymond, P. Sancha, R. Shawan, R. E. Richardson, H. W. Slade (Directors), H. M. Bevis (Acting Chief Manager), J. R. M. Smith, H. N. Moly, J. C. Peter, E. Georg, C. J. Gonvalves, R. T. Wright, Lai Wai Chun, K. A. Chinnay, A. Coutts, L. J. C. Anderson, J. M. E. Macnutt, J. M. Alves, P. Jordan, J. H. Lewis, J. H. Cox, E. S. Joseph, Captain Tillett, G. de Champeaux, Dr. Hartigan, G. Murray Bain, A. Sharp, Shan Kun Sui, F. Henderson, R. C. Wilcox, Ho Fook, G. H. Medhurst, J. J. Leirin, C. H. Thompson, C. W. Dickson, Chan Sin Kai, C. S. Sharp, D. Gillies, F. D. Goddard, F. Hohnke, C. Palmer, F. Maitland, J. F. Noble, W. Lysaght, G. Stewart, W. H. Wickham, P. de C. Morris, G. H. Ardon, etc.

Mr. BEVIS read the notice convening the meeting. The CHAIRMAN read the report of the Directors.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the Directors have the pleasure to present to you another good report of the working of the Bank for the past half-year, and to recommend a dividend of 41s. 0d. a share, plus £50,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund, and carry forward £1,717,543.29 to a new Profit and Loss Account. The past half year has been a favourable one for Exchange Banks in the Far East; they were not inclined to underestimate the probable dearth of money in the future, with the result that an ordinary and reasonable profit on exchange operations has been possible. As regards the future, money will probably maintain its value for some time, and it seems reasonable to suppose that no real case can be experienced in the money market at home until the present wars are over and gold is again supplied from South Africa. As intimated at the last meeting, in the present accounts at the Reserve Fund has been divided into a Sterling Reserve Fund of £10,000,000, which is the equivalent of £1,000,000 Sterling, and a Silver Reserve Fund of £1,500,000. The Sterling Reserve Fund is invested in Consols and other sterling securities held in London, the market value of which, according to a telegram received from London a few days ago, is £1,05.0.0. The Silver Reserve Fund after the £5,000 we now propose to add to it will stand at £2,000.00. Our holding of Consols has been reduced by £70,500, which is replaced by a similar amount of the National War Loan; a small profit of £2,000 made over the transaction was invested and increases our holdings of other Sterling securities by that amount. There is a decrease in our holding of Indian Government 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper of £2,382.327; this has been replaced by the Bombay Improvement Trust 4 per cent. Loan, which is included in Colonial and other Securities. The aggregate of these two accounts is now some £46,000 in excess of the account on the 31st of December last. I may mention that the profit realised by the sale of the Rupee Paper has been used to write down the Bombay Improvement Trust Loan, so that the latter stands in our Books at considerably less than its present value. Our holdings of Bonds in London issued by the Imperial Chinese Government amount to £121,105. The depreciation which has lately occurred in these securities has been more than amply provided for out of the profits of half-year's working. It is from no want of confidence in the value of above loan that our holdings are so small, but from the fact that we have more legitimate use for our funds in our general Banking business. Our Sterling Fixed Deposits on the 30th June stand at £4,056,419, which is a decrease of £250,000 from the amount on the 31st of December; on the other hand our Current Accounts in Gold show an increase of £198,000, same being caused by some of the Chinese Railway funds we had on fixed deposit having been transferred to Current Account. Our Silver Fixed Deposits show an increase of £1,442,439 and Current Accounts in Silver an increase of £2,324,454 over those of last half-year. Cash in hand is £225,900 more than last half-year, while Bullion in hand and in Transit is less by £3,290,000. Our Note Issue is £1,294,900 less than was on 31st December. Our excess issue permitted under Ordinance No. 17 of 1899 permitted the issue of £1,353,400, against which, and as a margin for the further issue of notes, we have deposited with the Government hard coin to the extent of £8,070,000. Instead of renewing from year to year the Ordinance under which we have the privilege of issuing notes in excess of our paid-up capital against a deposit of coin, the Hongkong Government has recently extended the period of its operation up to and including 13th August, 1901, which is very satisfactory. The process of withdrawing our notes in the Straits in favour of the Government circulation is still very slow. Bills payable show an increase over last half-year's figures of £10,513,000, and on the other side of the balance sheet there is an increase of £4,887,000 under the heading of bills discounted, loans and credits, showing that the Bank's money is fully employed. Bills receivable are only £824,000 less than last half-year. Bank premises stand at £219,585. The Peking premises were totally destroyed by fire in March last, they were fully insured and the police paid, the course of events will decide as to rebuilding them. The premises at Kowloon are now almost completed and a new and commodious Bank is also now being erected at Hoigo. The building at Tientin has suffered considerably from shell fire during the operations which have lately taken place there; the repairs required will probably be considerable. We are still without full particulars of the extent of the damage. When addressing you last half-year the Chairman drew especial attention to the great and growing dimensions of trade with the Northern Ports of China and the promises which had been cut for the future. At the moment this trade may be said to be at a standstill. The troubles which were brewing in the Spring suddenly and most unexpectedly assumed most serious dimensions.

which I have now the pleasure to request your adoption.

Carried.

Mr. J. H. Cox proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. H. W. Slade as a Director.

Mr. LEWIS seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that a wire had just been received from Shanghai to the following effect:—"Choofoo wires Peking relieved 15th August. Ministers, subordinates reported safe." (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN intimated that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday.

Captain TILLETT proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Directors and the staff. It was the care, ability and attention of these gentlemen that had helped materially to achieve the success of the institution of which they were all so proud.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks. This was all the business.

## THE FRENCH AND THE DEFENCE OF SHANGHAI.

Speaking in its issue of the 13th inst. of the undignified hostility to everything British of the *Echo de Chine* and such of the French residents in Shanghai as that journal represents, the *N. C. Daily News* says—"We do not, as a rule, consider it wise or politic to notice such ebullitions, but in the present instance we would observe that if the objects aimed at by those who are in sympathy with these sentiments were attained, and Shanghai were in consequence left without adequate defences, we shall be relieved from their critical position. Before moving the adoption of the Report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which any shareholder may desire to put.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Dr. HARTOGAN said—It is a genuine pleasure to listen to the remarks just made by the Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report, which may be applied the adjective "splendid," as used by my predecessor in speaking of the previous half-year's results. Whilst still largely increasing our reserves, a policy which every shareholder will approve, and the wisdom of which is shown by the comparatively slight depreciation of our shares on the London market, when recent events might very easily have induced a panic, were it not for the public confidence in our strong position, which strength is mainly owing to our steadily increasing large reserve fund—no receive our usual dividend, and carry forward a sum of a million and three-quarter dollars, which even the most timid investor must deem sufficient to meet all eventualities. I think our shareholders, especially the London ones, will be pleased to learn that from whatever cause arising, our holding of Chinese Imperial Bonds is not large, though most of us here believe their present depreciation is only temporary. (Applause.) What the future may bring forth in China no one can accurately gauge; but, gentlemen, we may feel confident that our interests will still be well regarded, and will receive the attention and support which their magnitude demands. A definite results policy, enforced with courage and precision, will do more to safeguard our present position and forward our future prospects, than any number of commercial missions or teams of fluently-worded reports or despatches. (Applause.) Let us hope that the "drifting age, like the Glacial Period," has passed, and that out of the present entanglements, with their horrors and uncertainties, may arise a time of promise, prosperity and peace. The British Government have now defined their position. We British ask for no privileges, for not one iota of advantage for ourselves, which we are not willing to share with our neighbours under similar conditions, but we have our rights and will assert them unswayed by the shrewd machinations of pretentious friends, undeterred by the violent mutterings of would-be enemies. Not aggression, but justice and fair play, all round is our watchword, but we are determined to maintain our position, and are not to be moved by the vagaries of fortune. (Applause.)

A correspondent writing to the *N. C. Daily News* calls attention to the recent census taken at Shanghai, both Settlements included, which gave the following figures:—British and British Indians, 3032, Portuguese, 1,013, Japanese 831, Americans 575, Germans, 553, French 394, Other Nationals 942; Total, 7,398. He goes on to say:—"With the vast interests at stake and the predominating numbers of British subjects, it must be clear to all, who to quote the able words of your yesterday's leader, 'have not developed Anglophobia to a dangerous extent,' that the temporary landing of British troops is merely a safeguard against possibilities that may occur; for these reasons alone, it is absurd that any sensible man should take objection to this precautionary step by Great Britain for the protection of interests in which she has such a large share."

## AMERICAN PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS, and are prepared to accept orders for a variety of designs.

Particulars on application to—

WOODS & CO.

4, Queen's Road, Central

Hongkong, 17th April, 1900.

FOR SALE.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL  
HONGKONG.

THERE will be a SPECIAL THANKS-GIVING SERVICE TO-DAY, at 10.45 A.M., in commemoration of the Relief of the Foreign Legations at Peking. The BISHOP OF VICTORIA will preach. Mr. ALEX MARSH will sing: "Why do the Nations?" Mr. WARD will give the Hallelujah Chorus on the Organ.

R. F. COBBOLD,  
Chaplain.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1900. [2242]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending 30th June last at the Rate of ONE POUND AND TEN SHILLINGS STEELING (10s. sterling) per Share of \$125 is PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 29th August, current at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

H. M. BEVIS,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [2240]

### TO LET.

FURNISHED BEDROOM with an English Family at CAINE ROAD. Apply to—

C. Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1900. [2241]

THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.—THE Company's Steamship

### TAMSUI MARU.

Captain H. Nagata will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1900. [15]

### AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

### TO-DAY (MONDAY).

the 20th August, 1900, at 1 P.M., on the Spot.

### THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY, VIZ.—Inland Lot No. 910, Yaumati, divided into 17 Building Sites 50 feet deep and having a Frontage of 15 feet, bounded on the front by a public street 50 feet wide and at the back by a public lane 15 feet wide. And

Inland Lot No. 911, Yaumati, adjacent to the above, also divided into 17 Building Sites 50 feet deep and having a Frontage of 15 feet, bounded on the front by a public street 50 feet wide and at the back by a public lane 15 feet wide.

The above will be offered in 34 lots, each of which contains 750 sq. ft. and is suitable for the erection of one Chinese House.

Terms of Sale and full particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1900. [2191]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION, No. 416.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of CROWN LAND by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the Offices of the Public Works Department, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 20th day of August, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,

F. H. MAY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 11th August, 1900. [2207]

Particulars and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 20th day of August, 1900, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land, at Shaukiwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen, for one further term of 75 years.

### PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

W. B. BREWER & CO.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 20th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

THOS. I. ROSE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1900. [2098]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on TUESDAY, the 28th August, 1900, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1900, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

C. MOONEY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1900. [2229]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND at the RATE of 5 per cent. (Two Dollars and Fifty CENTS PER SHARE), for the six Months ending 30th June, 1900, will be PAID to those Persons who are registered as Shareholders in the above Company on the 31st August, 1900.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order.

EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1900. [2298]

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Article IX, Paragraph 3, of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following Shares have been forfeited:—

10701-10800 12636-13185

11061-11085 14636-14785

11886-11935 15786-16085

12136-12235

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [2237]

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with Article VIII, Paragraph 3, of the Articles of Association of the Company, Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum is being charged on all Unpaid Calls.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [2238]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the Offices of the General Managers on MONDAY, September 3rd, and not on August 27th as originally advertised, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to August 15th, 1900.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1900. [2195]

THE HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYEING COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGISTER of SHARES in the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, August 20th, to the 3rd September (both days inclusive), and not from August 13th to August 27th as previously advertised, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1900. [2196]

W. B. BREWER & CO.

### SOME NEW PICTURES.

Our Brothers from over the Sea, "Engraving," "Handy-Man," "Platonotype," "Absent MinDED Bogart," "Platonotype," NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

NEW SPORTSWEAR in India, by Isabel Savory

New Volume Academy Pictures, 1900 84.50

Russia on the Pacific and the Siberian Railway, by Valdimir 9.00

Chinese Characteristics, by Smith 3.00

The Real Chinaman, by Holcombe 4.50

Templeton's Work-Shop Companion (Modernized) 3.50

Macaulay's Essays 1.50

Westward Ho, by Kingsley 35

A Bed for Fortune, by Guy Boothby 35

Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by Bodkin 35

Little Anna Mark, by Crockett 1.50

Agatha Webb, by A. K. Green 75

A Rank Outsider, by Nat Gould 75

Let us Forget Them 75

23 & 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong. [31]

S. I. S. T. I. N. T. I. N. G.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [608]

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

DURING the Absence of Mr. V. P. MUSSO DI PERALTA from this Colony, Mr. G. D. MUSSO will Sign per Pro.

V. P. MUSSO & CO.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1900. [2205]

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Hongkong, 15th June, 1900. [175]

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Hongkong, 7th August, 1900. [210]

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Hongkong, 17th May, 1895. [1521]

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## THE BRITISH ARMY.

BY H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P.

## VII.

## THE QUESTION OF A REMEDY.

## NO ROYAL ROAD TO REFORM.

It is possible that even to those readers who have found something in accordance with their conviction and likely to be of use to them in the earlier articles of this series, the present article will seem disappointing and inadequate. Certainly those who expect to find in it a series of cut and dried remedies for the evils now existing will be disappointed. A great military system cannot be built up in a day, nor can the evils of a bad system be corrected and their effects destroyed by any sudden act. Moreover there is another reason why it is not altogether profitable to go much into detail in the matter of suggested remedies. It is easy to put one's finger upon hundreds of points in our military system which obviously need reform. It is easy to make suggestions as to what such reforms should be. But it must not be forgotten that, as there are many ways of doing things wrong, so there are also several ways of doing things right. Different artists have different methods; the general principles of Art are no doubt eternal, but the application of them varies in the hands of every individual. The same is true of an organized military system. In minor matters, though not in matters of essential principles, there are many ways in which a satisfactory result may be obtained. Moreover there are many things which, in themselves good, will only produce good results provided they form part of a well considered whole.

## THE ARGUMENTS OF THE OBSTRUCTIVES.

It is most important to remember this, because the enemies of reform and the defenders of our present arrangements (the terms synonymous) find no argument more ready to their hand than that which consists in condemning every proposed change, either because it will produce some result inconsistent with the working of other parts of the system, which it is intended to improve, or because it differs from the remedy which is proposed in the very same case by some other person. Of course, there is very little value in either of these arguments, when they are examined, but that does not prevent their being constantly used. For instance—to take a very unimportant but enlightening example—it is proposed to give warrant rank to regimental Sergeant-Majors in the Militia. The thing is perfectly plain, straightforward and reasonable, but it cannot be done, because, as the Secretary of State seriously suggests, there are important reasons which he has not time to explain, which would make it undesirable. This really means that the thing itself is undesirable or wrong, but that the maintenance of one injustice or absurdity is necessary to justify the continuance of another. The argument has, however, a certain value, for it is as old as the wise counsel which tells us that it is no use putting the new cloth into an old garment; the old and the new may hang together, but the new and the old by no means.

As to the other argument, namely, that two different remedies are often suggested for the same evil, it is one of the most frequently used, and the least worthy of all the weapons in the War Office armoury. Of course, the fact that alternative remedies are proposed for an admitted evil is really an argument in favour of ascertaining by reasonable enquiry which of the alternatives is the better. It is, however, generally used by the War Office as a conclusive argument against adopting either. It is necessary to mention these facts, because, although it is not intended in the article to dwell at length upon points of detail, some definite suggestions will be made. These suggestions must be regarded subject to the remarks which have just been made.

## THE VITAL PRINCIPLES.

But when we pass from questions of detail to questions of principle, we stand upon firmer ground. The only hope of real reform in our military arrangements is the introduction into their conduct of some clear and intelligible principle. At present no such principle directs the conduct of those responsible for the safety of the country. Before any real change for the better can be looked for, it will be necessary to take what seems to be a most elementary step, but what is in fact a very important and difficult one, namely, to find out what it is we want. It is no exaggeration to say that at the present moment no one has the slightest idea what the British Army is for, what duties it is expected to fulfil, or under what conditions it can best fulfil them. This may seem a strong statement, but it is absolutely correct. Now and then an Under-Secretary in the House of Commons favours his audience with a little disquisition upon the duties which he thinks the army ought to be able to perform; his view generally differs from that of his predecessor and of his successor, and as, whatever it may be, he has not the slightest power to give effect to it, his statements have little more than a literary interest. For twenty years past we have been maintaining over 400,000 militiamen, volunteers, and yeomanry, and no one has ever had the slightest idea of the purpose for which they were maintained. Indeed at this moment, no one is any the wiser. All we do know is that the purpose for which they have been used is beyond all question one for which they were not intended. Then again, an endless controversy rages as to the respective parts to be played by the Army abroad, the Army at home, and the Fleet, respectively. There are several different theories as to the relative importance of these different branches of our defensive forces. If any one of the theories prevailed, it is possible that matters might be mended, for at any rate some consistent plan might be evolved, and some definite place might be assigned to each branch in the

general scheme. At present the three branches are regarded pretty much like three hungry dogs who must be fed from time to time, but must on no account be allowed to associate. There are some who maintain that the Navy is an all-sufficient defence, and that the Army at home is only of value as a reservoir for supplying the Army abroad. There are others who think that every man in the country ought to be armed, and that every parish ought to have a rifle club. The variety of opinions always secures a cheerful evening in a debating society, but it does not much good, at Headquarters, for the upshot of it all is that we are spending millions at home upon an army which Lord Lansdowne himself declares is no army at all; that meanwhile, in the opinion of many, we are starving the Fleet, and are undoubtedly unable to send an expeditionary force from home at short notice, and without calling out the reserves.

This is all because we do not know what it is we want, we never shall know until proper persons are selected to study the question, and are entrusted with authority to give effect to their conclusions.

## THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS REFORM.

Reform is a thing which will not happen of itself, somebody must begin it. There is only one person in the Empire who has the power to begin it, and that person is the Prime Minister, not necessarily this Prime Minister, but a Prime Minister. Until a Minister is found who is sufficiently well informed to know, and sufficiently interested to care about this question of National Defence, nothing will be done. If the present Prime Minister, or any of his successors, should give evidence of possessing these qualities, then no doubt a beginning could be made, and the work of planning the defence of the Empire on a business footing would be entrusted to persons who knew something about business. It may be said that such persons do not exist in this country at present. Perhaps they do not. A perfectly qualified specialist is necessarily the product of many years' growth. Now and then, perhaps, a great genius may be found whose intuition will supply the qualities which in most men come only by long study. But, if the perfectly trained man, or men, are not to be found ready made, they must be produced by the ordinary methods. The best men must be selected, must be given every opportunity of learning their work, and must be encouraged in its performances. The product will be something very different from the present Committee of Defence.

## THE TRUE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLITICAL AND THE MILITARY MEN.

When this is done the functions of such a body must be properly defined. Admiral Hornby used to put the matter in a very straightforward fashion. "It is for the politicians," he said, "to tell me if they want the Channel defended or not, this is their business. They tell me I am to defend the Channel, and I then say very well, to do that I shall require so many guns, and so many men, this is my business. Then they have a right to say that is too much, we cannot afford it, and we will give up the idea of defending the Channel. That again is their business. But they have no right whatever to say, 'You do not require that number of guns, or ships, or men,' for that is not their business at all, and they know nothing about it." This is what is done in the political and military departments of the Empire.

As to the other argument, namely, that two different remedies are often suggested for the same evil, it is one of the most frequently used



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For Freight, &amp;c., apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.

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Hongkong, 8th August, 1900. [217]

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A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [210]

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1900. [210]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Manager.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1900. [228]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship.

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Captain W. E. Craven, will be despatched as above on or about the 24th August.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1900. [226]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE—BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

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Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

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For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1900. [2]

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1900. [235]

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"MARIA DE LARRINAGA."

For Freight, apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1900. [2054]

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SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at Noon.

GAELIC (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at Noon.

DORIC (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at Noon.

CHINA (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1900, at Noon.

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Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

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Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

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For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1900. [4]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1900, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 1900, at Noon.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1900, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"AMERICA MARU"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 11th September, 1900, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

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